The People's Korea

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WPK Plans to Bring 500,000 More Hectares Under Cultivation, Build 8-Km Dike Nampo Lockgate, Taechon Power Station

The DPRK decided to create 500,000 hectares of land under grain cultivation sometime in the eighties, build an eight kilometer-long embankment with the Nampo Lockgate and construct a new huge multipurpose Taechon Power Station.

The completion of the four projects will change the looks of the country beyond recognition.

The decision was adopted at the Oct. 4-6 Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang.

The Plenary Meeting chaired by President Kim Il Sung, concurrently General Secretary of the WPK CC, said the 500,000 hectares would amount to one third of the current arable land producing grain.

Of the figure, 300,000 hectares of land would be reclaimed from tideland by 1988, the Plenary Meeting revealed.

The Nampo Lockgate would be completed by 1985, the KCNA quoted the Plenary Meeting as announcing.

The Taeryong Power Station would be erected in a broad inland area with several rivers diverted to join the Taechon River.

With a motor way and a railroad laid on the projected Nampo Lockgate dike, a new circular railroad would be built in the West Coastal areas, the Plenary Meeting added.

The KCNA said the Plenary Meeting was attended by Members of the Presidium of the CC Political Bureau, Members of the CC and its Alternate Members and Members of the Party Central Auditing Commission.

Observers included leading officials of central and local Party and administrative and economic organs and Party secretaries and directors of factories and enterprises.

The agenda item was "On Energetically Carrying on Grand Nature-Remaking to Reclaim Tideland and Acquire New Land with the Mobilization of the Whole Party, the Whole Country and the Entire People."

A report was delivered by Premier Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Bureau Presidium. Many persons took the floor.

President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech the contents of which were not available.

The Plenary Meeting discussed measures for a successful completion of the projects and adopted a relevant resolution.

Follow highlights of a lengthy KCNA account of the Plenary Meeting:

The project to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and acquire 200,000 hectares of new land is a gigantic plan to create a new arable land, one-third of the total grain-producing area.

It will involve building dikes over eight kilometers to dam off the West Sea.

The planned construction of a Nampo Lockgate and a Taechon Power Station is primarily intended to provide water to the reclaimed tideland. They will completely change the looks of the country, bringing about a tremendous change in the environment of the Taedong River area, including Pyongyang.

The construction of the Nampo Lockgate will mean a complete solution of the issue of providing industrial and drinking water to the lower reaches of the river. Both Nampo and Songrim ports of the West Coast will be able to accommodate big and small ships because of deeper depths of the water. A big canal will link industrial and grain-producing areas from Nampo to Sunchon, Tokchon and Chaeryong.

A new circular railway will be laid in the West Coast.

The projected construction of the Taechon Power Station, one of the biggest multipurpose hydraulic power plants, will involve damming a number of rivers running northwestwards to join the Taeryong River.

It will solve the water problem for the tideland to be reclaimed in North Pyongan Province, radically increase the power generating potential, prevent flood damage and add to the beauty of the scenery of the reservoir.

A net result of these four projects will be a totally changed landscape of the country and a new map of Korea.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

Korea has won a great victory in solving the food problem by building the socialist countryside and developing agriculture. The agriculture-first policy has led to the development of agricultural production to the point where the Korean people today live, well-fed with a small area of cultivated land.

This policy is characterized by industrial and urban assistance to the countryside, the rural technical revolution and the whole population involved in whatsoever form in farming. Its guideline is set forth in the Rural Theses.

Rice Is Most Important

Rice is most important in building socialism and very important in building communism, too. Rice is socialism and rice is communism. Communism can be built successfully and the communist idea of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need" can be fulfilled only when the food problem is solved more affluently.

(Continued on Page 8)

This July 1980 photo shows part of the newly-constructed Mirim Lockgate equipped with power stations and a motor way, which allows the free passage of big and small ships.

DPRK Goes into Nation-Wide Mourning At Death of President Sadat

The Government and people of the DPRK were distressed and went into nation-wide mourning on Oct. 9 at the sudden death of Egyptian President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 7 sent a message of condolence to Interim President Soufy Abu Taleb.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul flew into Cairo on Oct. 9 to lead a government delegation to attend the funeral service of the late Sadat, while leading officials of Party, government and public organizations of the nation visited the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang to mourn the death of President Sadat.

President Kim Il Sung sent a wreath on Oct. 8 to the Egyptian Embassy.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam wired condolences to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali on Oct. 9.

Presidential Condolences

Follows the message of condolence President Kim Il Sung sent on Oct. 7 to the Acting President Soufy Abu Taleb:

Upon hearing the sad news that His Excellency Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, died suddenly, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend deep condolences to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

President Sadat had devotedly served the interests of the Egyptian people and made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Egypt.

The exploits performed by President Sadat in the work for the dignity and prosperity of Egypt will always dwell in the minds of the Egyptian people.

Oct. 9 Marked Off as Day of Nation-Wide Mourning

The Administration Council of the DPRK on Oct. 8 adopted a three-point decision:

1. October 9 shall be marked off as a day of nation-wide mourning to express deep condolences on the death of President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat.

2. Flags shall be flown at half-mast at all organs, enterprises, schools, urban and rural families on the day of nation-wide mourning.

3. A mourning program shall be aired through radio all over the country that day.

Presidential Wreath Sent to Embassy

A wreath was sent by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 8 to the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Pyongyang.

The wreath was laid before the portrait of the deceased.

A black ribbon hanging from the wreath bore the words: "To the Memory of the Late President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat."

Top-ranking officials of the Party, the Government and the Supreme People's Assembly, O Jin U, Li Jong Ok, Ho Dam, Hwang Jang Yop and Kim Gyong Ryon observed a moment's silence mourning the death of President Sadat.

The following statement was made in the mourners' book:

"The death of His Excellency President Sadat is a great loss not only to the Egyptian people but to the Korean people as well."

On Oct. 8, officials of the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, its Commissions and Ministries and central organs visited the Egyptian Embassy in the capital at the news of the death of President Sadat.

They laid wreaths before the portrait of the late President Sadat and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

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Korea-Togo Treaty of Friendship & Coop...

Follows the full text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo, which was signed in Pyongyang on October 4:

Hoping to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, desiring to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all the countries of the new-emerging forces including the non-aligned countries and believing that it is their duty to make a contribution to the building of a more fair new world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and reached the following agreement:

ARTICLE 1

The following principles shall be the basis of the bilateral relations between the two countries:

1. Self-determination of people.
2. Respect for equality and mutual benefit in the interchange between the two sides.
3. Right of each country to exploit its natural resources.
4. Respect for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations.
5. Non-interference in the internal affairs of each country.
6. Settlement of disputes not by recourse to strength but by peaceful negotiation.

ARTICLE 2

The high authorities of the contracting parties shall strive to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides decided to expand exchange in all domains — industry, agriculture, sciences, technology, culture, art, sports and public health.

The two sides shall share experiences in the aforesaid domains.

ARTICLE 3

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon developing trade between the two countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 4

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon bending every effort possible to make a contribution to establishing a new fair international economic order.

ARTICLE 5

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon taking more peaceful initiatives everywhere cooperation is desired and making a contribution to the settlement of differences in a peaceful way.

The two sides consider that peace is a very precious factor in guaranteeing stability necessary for economic development.

ARTICLE 6

The Republic of Togo supports the struggle of the Korean people and the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Republic of Togo shall help toward taking more diplomatic initiatives beneficial to this cause in the political sphere.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall support the peaceful and independent policy of the Republic of Togo.

ARTICLE 7

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo, as member nations of the non-aligned movement, agreed upon striving to expand and develop the movement jointly with other countries.

ARTICLE 8

The high authorities of the contracting parties shall continue to express support to the struggle waged by the peoples in bondage against colonialism and racism in order to win independence and freedom, social justice and equality.

ARTICLE 9

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon holding regular consultation over matters of common concern.

ARTICLE 10

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of signing. The present treaty shall remain in force until one of the contracting parties proposes its abrogation three months in advance.

Pyongyang, October 4, 1981

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

General Gnassingbe Eyadema
Chairman-Founder
Togolese People's Rally
President
Republic of Togo

Activities of S. Korean Nationalists for Korea's Reunification 9

Story of Independence Army Commander Ryang and His Family

Introduced here is a story of the commander of an Independence Army unit Ryang Se Bong and his bereaved family. In the 1930's Ryang Se Bong fought against the Japanese leading an Independence Army unit in South Manchuria. His bereaved family came to the north from China. His wife, a daughter, and the daughter's family are now living in the DPRK:

Encounter with General

In 1932, the Independence Army led by the Korean nationalists was on the verge of collapse due to internal strife. Before and after the Manchurian Incident, the Japanese further strengthened suppressive measures against the nationalist movement. This dealt a heavy blow at most units of the Independence Army and they were dispersed.

Some nationalists stopped their anti-Japanese activities, yielding to the Japanese. Some lived, hiding their guns and the fact that they were nationalists. They just wanted the situation to be reversed as soon as possible.

In this situation, there was an Independence Army unit in Southern Manchuria which was continuously fighting against the Japanese for Korea's liberation. It was the unit led by Ryang Se Bong. However, his unit was also about to face a crushing defeat or destruction sooner or later, due to the Japanese provocative offensive.

Comdr. Ryang Se Bong was once a member of the "Chongwibu", an ultra-conservative nationalists' group. But with a strong zeal for national liberation, he felt something was lacking in this movement. At that time, he met Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in Manchuria, and began to see Korea's future, talking to and hearing from Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. When Mr. Kim passed away, Comdr. Ryang attended his funeral service in Fusung county.

In early June 1932, the newly-born Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, personally led by General Kim Il Sung, was on an expedition to Southern Manchuria.

In Tunghua city of South Manchuria, Comdr. Ryang received information to the effect that General Kim Il Sung of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army wanted to talk to him. He accepted the General's offer.

It was in late June that the General and 40 guerillas reached Tunghua city. In the city, they found many slogans Ryang's army unit members had put up. The slogans said: "Welcome to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army!", "Let's Overthrow the Japanese Imperialists!" and "Long Live Korea's Independence!" They were warmly welcomed by the Independence Army unit.

The General and Ryang had a talk. At the meeting Comdr. Ryang heaved a heavy sigh, saying that in the worsening situation he saw only black days ahead for the independence movement. He was worried about Korea's future and said that if the Korean nation should fail to overcome the present difficulties, it would collapse.

Though set on achieving national independence, the commander did not know what to do.

The General who visited the commander of the Independence Army unit, had wanted to join hands with the unit, according to the idea that all the anti-Japanese forces should be united in patriotism irrespective of ideological differences, for the cause of national independence.

Comdr. Ryang was prejudiced against the Communists. He was deeply concerned about Korea's destiny. The General noticed that Ryang was national-conscious and at the same time patriotic.

The two leaders talked mainly about how to develop their anti-Japanese struggles. The General said that in order to overcome the present difficulties, the most important was to unite all the Korean people's power, believing in their own power. For this, he stressed, all the Koreans should firmly unite themselves irrespective of their ideological positions—communism or nationalism or other isms. Comdr. Ryang thought over the General's proposal about unity but he could not make a decision. The first day's meeting did not lead to an agreement.

The next day, the two leaders, who had talked overnight, also took their seats together for more talks. The General tried to pursuade Comdr. Ryang to join hands with the anti-Japanese guerilla army, but Ryang did not completely agree with him. The talks came to an end.

One day, while the General's unit was staying in Tunghua, a meeting was held by the Independence Army soldiers to welcome the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. At the meeting, the General made a speech. He said that whether the Korean people would overthrow the Japanese imperialists or not, depended on whether they could unite the national forces for anti-Japanese struggle. He continued:

"Some people are now arguing about communism or nationalism. This will only lead to a division in the 20-million Korean people's power.

"A strong force is forged only by unity. A divided force is always weaker than a united one. Everyone knows this."

Later, Ryang's Independence Army unit continuously waged active anti-Japanese armed struggles, upholding anti-Japanese patriotism.

Comdr. Ryang Se Bong was killed by the Japanese who approached him with a traitor as the guide.

Ryang left the following words to his followers as he breathed his last:

"I am going to die now. But you may go to General Kim Il Sung without hesitation..... The only way to realize our country's liberation is to follow the General."

After his death, his unit's leaders and soldiers climbed Mt. Paektu to find the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. They were assigned to a Revolutionary Army unit and fought against the Japanese for national liberation.

Bereaved Family Goes to Pyongyang

Ryang Se bong's bereaved family who had suffered various kinds of humiliation under Japanese rule, were living in a village in the deep mountainous areas in Northeast China, avoiding contacts with other people.

After Korea's liberation, the family was visited by a Korean state official. The official visited them to take them to Pyongyang, under the instruction of General Kim Il Sung. They left China and crossed the Amrok River to Pyongyang.

One day in mid-October 1946, early in the morning the General was waiting for Mrs. Ryang in his room of the office building of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea. At that time, he was under heavy pressure of work, with only a few days left to go before the first democratic election in early November.

The invited Mrs. Ryang was excited as she took her first step into the office building. When the General warmly welcomed her into his office room, tears streamed ceaselessly down her cheeks. The General was silently looking at her sobbing. Her thin and weak body and her tired face showed the General how many the difficulties she had had gone through in the past ten years — she had lost her dear husband and after his death she had to bear strong suppression by the Japanese.

The General approached her and took her hands. Holding her hands he said: "It is ten years now since we met for the first time. In the past years you must have been suffered from many difficulties under the strong suppression of the Japanese imperialists."

Hearing these words, Mrs. Ryang could not speak a word for a moment. After a while, she said, "The difficulties we suffered can not be compared with yours. General, you have gone through more difficulties in the struggles for the national liberation. Thanks to your invitation, we have come to Pyongyang. We are all living happily."

They talked about her family's living. At the end of the meeting, the General said: "Commander Ryang fought well against the Japanese imperialists for Korea's liberation."

In September 1967, at a ceremony held to celebrate the 20th founding anniversary of the DPRK, General Kim Il Sung named "Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Heroes" all the people who had died or spent their young days for anti-Japanese struggles, including Ryang Se Bong.

One day in April 1948, Mr. Kim Gu who came to the north to participate in the north-south joint conference, was greatly surprised to see the son of the late Ryang Se Bong, studying at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. Mr. Kim was thinking that the school was for the sons and daughters of the dead anti-Japanese fighters. However, at the school, he met the son of the Independence Army unit commander who was not a communist. He felt as if he were in a dream, seeing Ryang's son at the school, because Mr. Kim had been thinking that communists did not accept nationalists. Feeling the warm care of the General, Mr. Kim Gu hold Ryang's son tightly and kept.

The boy's admittance to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School was decided by the General personally when he met Mrs. Ryang in October 1946. At the meeting, Mrs. Ryang told the General that she wanted to work somewhere, living in a dormitory with her son. At this request, the General told her that he would make it possible for her son to study without any worry and to work like his father Comdr. Ryang.

Two days later, Mrs. Ryang and her only son were called by the General to his office where the General told the son to study hard and carry on his father's work which he had not completed.

Mrs. Ryang and her son were invited to the opening ceremony of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. There, the General introduced the boy to all as the son of the late Comdr. Ryang Se Bong.

It was during Korea's reconstruction period after the Korean War that Ryang's son who had finished the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, was killed in an accident as a commander of an air force wing.

(Continued on page 4)

Commander Ryang's bereaved family happily living in the north

35th Anniversary of Secondary Education For Korean Residents Here

Korean residents in Japan run their own schools, sparing no efforts for the sake of their national education in spite of financial difficulties. On Oct. 5, this year, they celebrated the 35th anniversary of the start of their secondary education. Here is an outline of the actual state of their democratic national education which is unparalleled in the educational history of overseas children.

Integrated Education System

At present, there are 153 Korean schools and 66 Korean kindergartens in Japan. In all parts of Japan, from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu and Tsushima Island in the south, there are 85 primary schools, 56 junior high schools, 11 high schools and one university which are run by Koreans autonomously. Of course, teachers are all Koreans. About 40,000 Koreans study there under an integrated education system from kindergarten to university.

The educational system is based on a 6-3-3-4-year system. Attaching importance to the study of their mother tongue, these schools place emphasis on Korean history, geography and culture.

While concentrating on the cultivation of national attainments, they endeavor to promote the education of natural science so that students may acqure a knowledge of advanced science.

At the sight of students wearing national costumes and speaking their mother tongue, a south Korean intellectual said as follows; "Education is a foundation for the future of our country, and national education provided by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is indeed excellent. Mindan (the Association of ROK Residents in Japan) should follow Chongryun's example."

High level of Education In Foreign Languages

In Korean schools, Japanese and English are compulsory subjects, since the students live in Japan. Especially, the high level of education in foreign languages is widely recognized here and abroad.

In July last year, Li Jung Gu (then a 4th year student) of Choson University won the 1st prize at the 34th Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by the Mainichi Daily News, the oldest of the kind in Japan and the most prestigious.

So Chung On (79) and Kim Kang Bong ('80), who were also Choson University students, won the 1st prize one after another at the English Oratorical Contest for the President Cup of Wayo Women's College.

In August 1978, Kim Hyon Min (then a post-graduate course of Choson University) won the 1st prize at the 12th Spanish Oratorical Contest sponsored by the Japan Spain Association. Listening to his speech, a judge, Prof. Félix Lobo at Sophia University, admired the high level of language study and education at the Korean school; "Though he was born and bred in Japan, he lives as a fine Korean, learning his mother tongue. I was deeply impressed by this fact. To my surprise, he learned Spanish not from a Spanish but from a Korean teacher at the Korean school in Japan."

Love from Fatherland

It is thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung that the national education of Koreans in Japan has developed successfully as a system unparalleled in the educational history of overseas children.

On Sep. 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded. Then, Korean compatriots in Japan joined international life for the first time with great dignity as overseas compatriots of an independent state.

After the founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on May 25, 1955, the national education of Korean residents in Japan began to develop by leaps and bounds.

In April, 1957, President Kim Il Sung sent a large amount of educational aid funds and scholarships to the younger generation of Korean residents in Japan. It was immediately after the Fatherland Liberation War when the people of the DPRK were required to reconstruct their fatherland devastated by the U.S. under hard conditions. Educational aid funds sent in spite of such difficult conditions gave a boundless encouragement to Koreans in Japan. Up to the present, they have been sent on 81 occasions, totalling more than 31,227,827,000 yen (one dollar is approximately 230 yen).

▲ The start of the national education: Photo shows Korean children learning Korean at a makeshift schoolhouse.

▼ A Japanese police squad throwing out Korean pupils. (On Apr. 20, 1947, the Tokyo Education Bureau ordered Korean schools closed.)

School Construction Movement

The national education of Korean residents in Japan started with the teaching of their mother tongue to children who did not understand Korean.

This education was given them on the assumption that they would returned to their fatherland sooner or later, and so it was temporary in nature.

But owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, Koreans in Japan, whose native places were mostly in south Korea, were obliged to give up their plans to return to their fatherland for the time. So, they had to build up their livelihoods in Japan again. It was urgently needed that the national education should be developed from a temporary one into a semi-permanent one.

The League of Korean Residents in Japan (Choryun; organized on Oct. 15, 1945, and forcibly dissolved by the U.S. on Sep. 8 1949) which was an organization representing the will of Koreans and defending their democratic national rights, decided in January 1946 to enforce primary education of Korean children in their mother tongue.

A large number of Koreans participated in the school construction movement, upholding the slogan "Those who have money, donate money, those who have physical strength, give it and those who have knowledge, use it for the construction of schools!"

Thus, on Oct. 5 the same year, the Tokyo Korean Junior High School was established in Jujo, Kita-ku, Tokyo, and the secondary education of Koreans in Japan got off to a good start.

Education Struggle

In spite of the intense pressure brought by the internal and external reactionaries to bear on the movement, Korean residents' national education didn't yield to the pressure, but continued to develop.

In October 1947, the Education Bureau of Civilian Information of GHQ (General Headquarters of the U.S. occupation forces) ordered the Japanese Government to suppress Koreans' national education.

In April the same year, open assaults on the national education started.

On Apr. 20, the Tokyo Education Bureau issued an ordinance ordering the Korean schools in the metropolitan area to be closed. This was followed by a similar order against all Korean schools throughout the country. The Japanese authorities mobilized even police to suppress Koreans' national education.

In September 1949, GHQ ordered Choryun and Minchung (the Democratic Korean Youth League in Japan) to be dissolved in preparation for provoking a war in Korea. On Oct. 19 the same year, the order to close Korean schools in Japan was issued and was enforced.

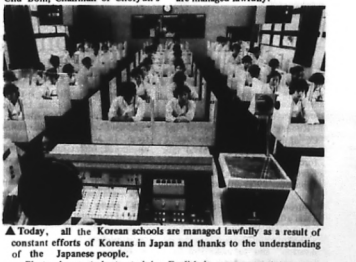
But Koreans protected their national education, struggling against these repressive measures unitedly.

For instance, they launched the so-called "April 24 Education Struggle" in April 1948, in which more than a million Koreans participated to defend their right to national education.

At that time, the commander of the 1st Army Corps of the U.S. occupation army ordered Japanese police squads to "use pumps or firearms (guns)."

During the struggle, Kim Tae Il (16 years old) was shot and killed by a Japanese police squad and Pak Chu Bom, Chairman of Choryun's Hyogo Prefectural headquarters, died in prison. Hundreds of other Koreans were injured and 3,076 arrested. Thus, at the cost of their lives Korean compatriots was able to defend their national education.

Thanks to the efforts of Koreans and to the support of the world's people, including the Japanese people, at present, all the Korean schools are given legal status and are managed lawfully.



▲ Today, all the Korean schools are managed lawfully as a result of constant efforts of Koreans in Japan and thanks to the understanding of the Japanese people.

Photo shows students studying English in a language laboratory.

◀ Photo shows children at a Korean school.

▼ Judo-circle students training.

S. Korean Labor Unions after Kwangju Incident

Last year, the Chon junta conducted what it called "social purification." The targets were allegedly social evils, including violence, smuggling and drug traffic. But prominent among the victims were those concerned about democracy.

This case of a crackdown on trade union activists was the August edition of Haebang (liberation), a magazine published by the S. Korean Workers' Federation in Germany.

This is the first installment of the three-part series:

△ △

I. Purge of Labor Union Officers

A) Cases of Inappropriate Purification

During the period, a great number of labor union officers were purged through the "purification" campaign aimed at "eliminating currupt labor union leaders." Most of the purged, utilizing their posts, had made money, (such persons as Kim Yong Tae, Kim Byong Yong, Kim Gyong Su and Li Jung Sok) and aided enterprises in firing key figures or representatives of local unions and unionists that were endeavoring to organize genuine labor unions. They were regarded as dangerous persons who stood in the way of sound development of the labor movement. They were precisely those who had to be purged from the labor movement under the name of "purification campaign." So, the steps were welcomed by the majority of workers and the people.

The problem is that there were, among the purged, union leaders who had been making tireless efforts together with union members, to rectify the trade union movement during the difficult yusin period, sacrificing their personal interests. The fact that there were such conscientious leaders among the purged made the "purification campaign" meaningless and made the workers ask themselves, "Is the new labor policy really to the workers' interest?" and increased workers' distrust toward the new government. For example:

1) Textile Union, Wonpung Mobang Chapter

Bang Yong Sok, chairman of the Wonpung Mobang Chapter and Pak Sun Hui, its vice-chairman, were on the list of those to be purged, and were recommended to submit letters of resignation to the headquarters of the Korea Textile Union. All the members of the Wonpung Mobang Union and non-members concerned about the labor problems were indignant.

The Wonpung Mobang Union was a model labor union where management-labor relations had been going on well during the past several years, the workers were able to increase their wages by promoting productivity, and welfare activities of labor union for the members were actively conducted. The finances of the union were open to the public, and the reserve funds which had been saved from union fees every year, amounted to 120 million won while its total expenditures in 1979 were only 360,000 won. The total sales by the cooperative purchasing association in 5 months from August 1979 to December that year, totaled 34 million won. Profits from the side business operations of the union like this resulted in an indirect pay raise and proved beneficial to the union members.

Bang Yong Sok, chairman of the union, was in office for 7 years, and yet he lived in an apartment without a telephone. He is a man of integrity who has never dreamed of having his own car. And Pak Sung Hui, vice-chairman of the union, worked so sincerely and tirelessly for the union members, she was respected as their own sister.

Because of their devoted union activities and their clean personal life, the two were respected by all the union members and by those who knew them.

Nevertheless, the chairman and vice-chairman were on the list of those to be purged. The union members would not accept the decision. When a meeting to win the 3 labor rights was held in the Labor Union Hall last May and a few hundred students came to the hall and expressed their desire to join in a sit-in struggle, chairman Bang Yong Sok refused their offer, feeling that workers' genuine demand should not cause a social disorder, and said to the students, "The problems of workers must be settled by the workers themselves." This is a fact which even the police and government authorities recognized. It was also the local union chairman who ordered the unionists to stop their sit-in struggle half-way, persuading; the hard-liners who urged the workers to continue the sit-in struggle, by saying, "Our demand has been fully expressed with this." This was possible because he was recognized by the workers as a leader who would never betray their confidence because of his attitude and past activities. At present, chairman Bang is being wanted by the police for his alleged close contact with Mr. Kim Dae Jung. But it is desired that the authorities will promise to conduct a fair investigation, and give him a chance to say, "I'm not guilty" from his own mouth.

One of the slogans miners in Sabok City, Kangwon Province, took up April last year was the resignation of the "government"-directed labor union officers.

2) Textile Union, Pando Sangsa Chapter

The Pando Sangsa Chapter is a labor union whose members are mainly female workers. The members are proud of being labor union members. Ex-union chairman Chang Hyon Ja and present union chairman Chon Gun Jun who were on the purge list enjoyed unreserved support from the union members. The labor union was one of the model unions which were active in the defense of members' rights as well as in welfare activities.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun on War Exercises By U.S., Japan and S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun, (organ of the CC of the WPK) in the Oct. 2 edition denounced the "naval task force exercise" staged by the south Korean navy in the West Sea on September 29 as an international and planned play with fire for inciting confrontation with us and creating a war atmosphere.

The Chon Du Hwan junta spread a lie about non-existent "southward invasion" and to make this lie a fait accompli staged recently a naval "landing operation exercise" in the southeast sea and a "reserve forces" exercise dubbed "81-Sangryong" on the ground.

The commentary titled "Reckless Din Precipitating Self-Destruction" goes on:

It is an unpardonable treachery going against peace and peaceful reunification to stage military exercises one after another, ignoring the fact that it is an urgent demand of the times and the nation to ease tension, preserve and consolidate peace and achieve peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Du Hwan group is engaged in the preparations for a new war, while talking about "dialogue", "unification" and so forth. In actuality, it is building up armed forces and continually introducing means of destruction to reinforce the combat equipment, and is getting more frantic with anti-communist campaign. This group which invented all sorts of conspiratorial incidents and linked them with us to foster confrontation has gone so far as to put up the slogan "unification by destroying communism" in all parts of south Korea and intensify anti-communist propaganda as never before.

Developments in south Korea these days show that the danger of a war in comes from the south, not from the north, and those who find themselves in a quandary, isolated within and without, are trying to find a way out in the policy of confrontation and military gamble.

But, this is a foolish act.

Confrontation and war games will bring nothing good them.

The Chon Du Hwan junta must clearly remember that miserable end of Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi was the result of thier war racket and line of anti-communist confrontation, draw a proper lesson from history and refrain itself from a rash act.

The same paper denounced a joint naval exercise staged by the Japan maritime Self-Defense Forces and the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Sep. 28 edition.

Participating in this military exercise in the vast sea extending from the East Sea of the DPRK to Okinawa are more than 90 warships and upwards of 90 planes of Japan and forces of the U.S. Seventh Fleet including submarines.

The commentary headlined "Dangerous War Gamble" says:

The military rehearsal for the "defense of the strait" in the area very close to Korea when no one threatens Japan or the United States cannot be construed otherwise than a military action conducted in a simulated war against the DPRK.

The joint exercise is a product of the tieup between the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters; it proves that Japan is being involved deeper in the U.S. Korean and Asian strategy.

Talking about the "operational assignments" and "joint defense," the U.S. urges Japan to build up her "SDF" forces and increase military "aid" to the south Koreans.

Emphasizing the military character of the U.S.-Japan alliance, the United States tries to make Japan's participation in a war as a U.S. "ally" if it breaks out in the Far East in the future de facto.

The Japanese are zealously partaking in the U.S. Korean strategy to attain their design on south Korea.

At the request of the U.S. the Japanese authorities decided to sharply increase defence spending and are stepping up the modernization of the "SDF." They plan to give huge "security-linked aid" to south Korea and are tightening the military tieup with the south Korean junta.

The commentary goes on:

The military compact between the United States and Japan against Korea has reached a very grave stage today.

The current Japan-U.S. joint military exercise shows that Japan tries to go farther along the road of military adventure, partaking in the U.S. preparations for a new war in Korea.

The U.S.-Japan military exercise poses a threat to peace and security in Korea and Northeast Asia.

Korean, Japanese and other Asian peoples unanimously desire the conversion of this region into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the preservation of peace and security there. This notwithstanding, the U.S. and Japan started a large-scale joint military exercise. This is a challenge to the ardent desire of the peoples in this region.

The acts of the U.S. and Japanese authorities in obstructing reunification of Korea and threatening peace in Korea and Asia cannot be justified.

The U.S. and Japanese governments must refrain from going against the reunification of Korea and peace in Korea and Asia. This will be beneficial to the peoples of Japan and the United States, too.

(Continued from page 2)

Hearing of the death of Ryang's son, the General got a meeting with Mrs. Ryang arranged to express his sympathy with her and encourage her. The General stayed with Mrs. Ryang until very late and when she left the office he went out and saw her off. When a car with Mrs. Ryang inside was about to start, the General said: "Let's bring up your grandson well, together. That's all we can do now."

One year later, Mrs. Ryang was again invited to the General's office. She called on the General, carrying her grandson Chol Su on her back. The General who welcomed her, noticed Chol Su on her back. Though the boy was two years old, he could not walk. He was affected with poliomyelitis.

After patting Chol Su on his legs, the General called a doctor to his

(Continued on page 5)

Two Big Problems Threatening Economy: Tong-A Ilbo

On Aug. 21, the Chon junta unveiled the final version of the fifth five-year economic and social development plan which will require $46.5 billion in foreign capital. The Tong-A Ilbo, Seoul's leading daily, commenting on south Korea's growing foreign debts and dependence on Japan for technical knowhow, warned that it is by no means easy to reduce the deficits in the international balance of payments. Dependence on Japanese technology, the daily observed, will lead to a structural subordination of the economy to Japan.

Here is the article written by Tong-A Ilbo reporter Chang Song Won:

It has long been pointed out that the two big problems – the nation's growing foreign debts and dependence on Japan for technical knowhow – are emerging as big threats to our economic prospect.

It is high time that we reconsidered the two problems in view of the fact that as our economy grows, foreign debts also jump and that the nation's dependence on Japan for technical knowhow will lead to a structural subordination of our economy to Japan.

Growing Foreign Debts

A total of $24,400 million in long- and medium-term loans (not including short-term and bank loans) had been agreed upon as of the end of June this year since the first foreign loan was obtained in 1959. Of the total committed, $19,400 million arrived. During the period, $5,900 million was paid in principal while outstanding loans stood at $13,500 million. The aggregate interest paid so far amounted to $4,900 million.

Since outstanding bank and short-term loans stand at $2,300 million and $7,000 million, respectively, the total foreign debts amount to $22,800 million. They will climb to $29,900 million when long- and medium-term loans already agreed upon, arrived. This amount equals 20,930 billion won. Foreign borrowings are planned to double in next year's budget with the per capita debts reaching $20,000 won. The principal and interest burden becomes heavier as international interest rates go up.

As the scale of our economy grows, foreign loan inductions have been rapidly on the rise. During the period of the second five-year economic plan (1967–1971), the nation, on a commitment basis, inducted $558 million in foreign capital every year on an average. During the period of the third five-year economic plan (1972–1976), foreign loans were inducted at an annual average of $1,533 million, and $2,675 million was inducted annually during the period of the fourth five-year economic plan (1977–1981).

During the fifth five-year economic plan period (1982–1986), the nation plans to induct a total of $46,500 million in foreign loans; $9,300 million per year. The figure is 3.4 times the annual average amount obtained during the fourth five-year economic plan period.

In a way, we may appreciate the policy of inducting large sums of foreign loans, in view of the fact that the nation was able to attain an average annual economic growth rate of 8.5 percent during the entire periods of the four economic plants, despite the nation's poor natural resources and weak domestic savings potential, and to emerge as a new industrial country.

The government's explanations on the planned induction of enormous sums of foreign loans during the fifth five-year economic plan may be summed up as follows:

In order to generate an annual economic growth rate of seven to eight percent and hold down the jobless rate to 4 percent (which is equal to about 680,000 persons) by expanding job opportunities, it is essential to induct the planned amount of foreign loans.

Interest Rates Grow Repayments

But needless to say, ever-increasing foreign debts pose a serious threat to our economy. The interest burden which is becoming more severe than expected because of the soaring international interest rates, is weakening the nation's international balance of payment position. The total interest paid as of August this year amounted to $2,273 million, $714 million larger than $1,559 million paid in the same period of last year. The interest payments made so far are well over the repayments of principal due this year, which total $1,800 million.

Although the nation's deficits in the trade balance have been improved this year as compared with last year, its deficits in the overall balance of international payments swelled to $1,579 million in the first eight months of this year because of the increased interest burden. The amount was up $360 million over the like period of last year. At the same time the country's foreign-exchange reserves stood at $5,600 million at the end of August from $6,000 million a year before.

These foreign loans amounting to $5,000 million, accounting for 26 percent of the foreign loans on a commitment basis and a total of $14,300 million in bank and short-term loans, to both of which the floating interest rate system are applied, are becoming factors of pressure on the balance of international payments.

The government says that there is no need to worry about the growing foreign debts, because the principal and interest burden is adjusted to remain on a level of about 12 percent of the trade and invisible trade revenue.

Nevertheless, it is generally conceded that it is almost impossible for south Korea to reduce deficits in its balance of payments, because the nation has to import, this year alone, $2,300 million worth of food grain, $7,000 million worth of crude oil, $6,200 million worth of capital goods, $10,000 million worth of raw materials for export products and for domestic consumption and $1,500 million worth of consumer goods. Worse still, the country must import raw materials to produce export goods. So there is a structural problem here – when exports grow, it will inevitably result in increasing imports. Despite a rapid increase in exports this year, deficits in the balance of payments have been enlarged and the foreign debts continued to grow.

Technical Dependence on Japan

Meanwhile, there is growing public concern over the country's dependence on Japan for the supply of technical knowhow. Foreign technical knowhow introduced here as of August this year numbered 1,828 cases from 1962. Of the total cases, 58 percent, or 1,062 cases are inductions from Japan. Particularly, technical knowhow inducted by the machine-building industry numbers 538 cases, of which 337 cases of 62 percent were from Japan. There is a great possibility of our machine-building industry being subordinated to Japan. Japan's share is also expanding in many industrial sectors such as the electronic and electric appliances (67 percent) and the chemical and oil refining industries (60 percent). The United States comes after Japan with 422 cases (23 percent), but there is still a gap between Japan and the United States.

As for royalties paid for transferred foreign technical knowhow per case, $0.4 million was paid to the United States, $0.36 million to France, $0.25 million to West Germany and $0.17 million to Japan. Royalties paid to the Western countries per case are less than those paid to Japan. But the most cases technology transferred to the country from Japan was outdated and of the early '70s vintage.

The nation's policy of inducting backward technology from Japan is due to the following reasons: domestic firms' inability to handle highly sophisticated technology developed in the industrialized countries of the West; lower loyalties; easiness to learn from Japanese technology because of the geographical and linguistic grounds.

As long as the nation resorts to this policy of inducting technical knowhow instead of making an epoch-making departure, it will be impossible to diversify technological inductions.

(Continued from page 4)

room to give medical advice on Chol Su's illness. He said to the doctor:

"This boy's father was the only son of Comdr. Ryang. But he lost his life while he was on duty as an air force officer. Ryang's blood runs only through this boy. We have to cure the boy's disease by all means."

Later, Chol Su was hospitalized as the General indicated. The General sent Chol Su precious medicin including *ginseng* and *rogyong* (pulverized deer's antler) which had been sent to the General by people wishing him long life and good health.

In the spring of 1960, Mrs. Ryang visited the General's home at his invitation where she was unexpectedly told of the General's intention to build a tomb for Ryang Se Bong in a scenic place in Pyongyang, moving Ryang's remains from China. Hearing of his offer, Mrs. Ryang was too moved to speak a word.

Past memories crossed her mind: the General who visited her husband in Tunghua during the anti-Japanese struggle days, the day when a state official whom the General had sent, visited her at her home in China, the General who personally met her and her son, her son's admittance to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, her grandson Chol Su who was hospitalized thanks to the General's deep care.

Ryang Se Bong's tomb is now in the north. His daughter is working at a big factory in Pyongyang as a Party member, and Chol Su became a worker, after graduating from a university. Mrs. Ryang, nearly 80-year old, is living happily in the north with her great-grandchildren.

Another Soldier Defects to DPRK

Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) – PFC. Li Sang Il, 24, belonging to the machine-gun party, fire-arms platoon, third company, first battalion, seventh regiment, sixth division, fifth army corps of the south Korean army, came over to the northern half of the Republic in quest of a true way of life.

His native village is Dong No. 4, seat of Chilgok Myon, Chilgok County, North Kyongsang Province.

Expressing joy at the realisation of his long-cherished desire to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland, he explained the motive of his coming over to the north in the following words:

Drafted into the army in February this year, I was posted in a forward unit some 10 kilometres off the Military Demarcation Line.

It was hard for me to bear the sufferings from the war exercises and military discipline forced upon me by Chon Du Hwan and the maltreatment and persecution of the privates conscripted from poor families past the age like me by the superiors.

In the course of such life, I came to harbour discontent and grudges against Chon Du Hwan, the fascist butcher, splittist and traitor, and the social system of south Korea where "the poor get poorer and the rich get richer."

In the meantime my longing for the north grew intense.

When I was in my native village, I learned through radio and words of those who know well about the reality of the north that the north where the affairs of the state are administered by the sun of the nation Marshal Kim Il Sung who has earned a worldwide fame and is looked up to by all peoples, is a paradise of people where everyone enjoys equal right and lives evenly well off. After I came to the forward area where I could be informed well of reality of dazzlingly developed north and the happy life of the "ROK" officers and men who had already come over to the north, my determination to come here became unshakable.

After escaping from the unit I reached the Military Demarcation Line, neither eating nor sleeping for four or five days, and succeeded in crossing over to the north.

Li Sang Il who has been embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland is deeply moved by kindred hospitality accorded him by the people in the northern half of the Republic. A south Korean army company commander, 28, deserted to Pyongyang by crossing the DMZ in late August.

New Int'l Economic Order by Non-Aligned Countries

Rodong Sinmun, October 9 carried a signed article titled "Non-Aligned Movement and New International Economic Order."

The article points out that the non-aligned movement for its progressive and revolutionary character has expanded and developed its ranks, surmounting all trials and difficulties, and constantly increased its might in the fierce flames of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism since it appeared on the historic scene.

It further says:

The establishment of a new international economic order holds an important place in the tasks for expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

It is, first of all, because only when a new international economic order is established can all the non-aligned nations have a substantial guarantee for maintaining the fundamental principle of the movement.

The new international economic order would also create realistic conditions for all the non-aligned nations to abide by the principle of complete equality and non-interference and strengthen unity and cooperation.

The non-aligned countries have all conditions and possibilities to establish the new international economic order.

The common desire and purpose of the non-aligned countries based on the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence is a prerequisite to establishing the new order surmounting mainfold difficulties.

The enormous economic potential possessed by the non-aligned countries is an important condition for establishing the new order.

Pointing out that the DPRK President Kim Il Sung indicated tasks to be fulfilled by the non-aligned countries without fail in establishing the new order, the article continues:

In order to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one, the non-aligned countries should above all set up a fair banking and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation.

They should also maintain permanent sovereignty over their domestic resources and economic arteries and establish equal trade relations and a rational system of division of labour.

If all the non-aligned countries build their economy in conformity with the specific conditions of their own countries relying on domestic resources, expand foreign trade on the principle of mutual accommodation and realise close economic cooperation between themselves, they will put an end to the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, the article stresses.

Korean Traditional Costumes (Koguryo, Koryo Period)

Introduced here are traditional costumes of the Koryo and Koguryo periods which are exhibited at the Korean Folklore Museum.

Basic kinds and forms of the traditional costumes were set in the three-kingdom period (1st B.C.—the mid 7th century A.D.).

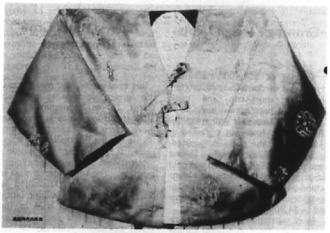
A male costume is composed of *paji* (trausers in Korean) and *chogori* (jacket), while *chima* (skirt) and *chogori* make up a female dress.

Children's costumes are colorful but almost the same with those of adults in form.

A female costume (Koryo period)

Children's costume—a headgear of boy's is called pokkum and girl's kulle

A female costume (Koguryo period)



An outer garment of the Koryo period

A costume for a noble male (Koguryo period)

A female costume (Koryo period)

An armor and helmet (Koguryo period)

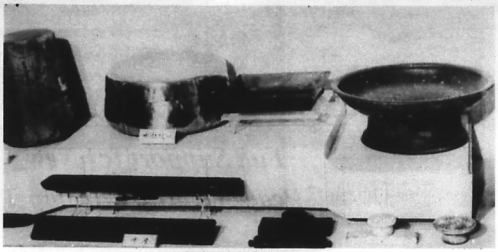
Korean Ancient Kitchen Utensils

Various kinds of earthenware were exhumed from the neolithic period. In the bronze age along with earthenware, metal was used to make various kitchen utensils.

Kitchen utensils developed in three-kingdom and Koryo periods and during the Li dynasty. Porcelains of the Koryo period are world-famous.

Kitchenware are based on tableware. Tableware for men and women, children and adults are different.

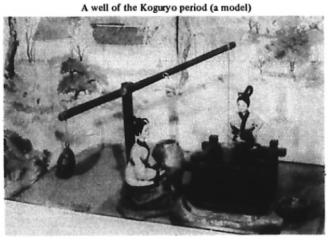
Typical kitchenware of Korea are: ***kujolpan*** (a kind of nest boxes), ***songolpan*** (a utensil for chowder) and ***sinsonro*** (a utensil whose center has a case for fire.)



Various kinds of tableware

Sinsonro

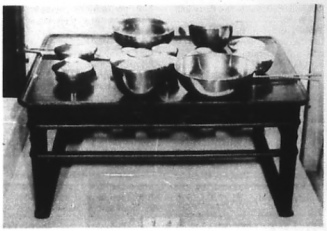
A well of the Koguryo period (a model)



▲ Various kinds of pots

◀ Copper-made tray and bowls

▼ A table



WPK Plans to Bring 500,000 More Hectares under Cultivation, Build 8-Km Dike Nampo Lockgate, Taechon Power Station

(Continued from Page 1)

This is the reason why the Party defined as the top-priority objectives the grain target of 15 million tons and target of tideland reclamation of 300,000 hectares when its Sixth Congress unveiled a list of ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction to be achieved by the end of the '80s.

Under the banner of "rice is socialism," we should radically increase agricultural production and thereby implement the communist policy in rice.

It is urgent to undertake an extensive tideland reclamation project and a new land-obtaining campaign in order to meet the growing demand for food, consequent on the growth of the population, produce raw materials needed for light industry, secure feed for the growing number of cattle and increase grain reserves.

This will mean a signal advance in the solution of the problem of rice and that of cooking oil and meat.

Economic and Political Implications

With the successful completion of these four major construction projects, a new vast plain will take shape in the West Coast, dotted with modern rural communities, with large man-made lakes and a big canal.

Bumper harvests of grain and abundant supply of meat will become just ordinary and annual events—an historic stride in the far-reaching plan of the Party to enable the population to lead a happy and affluent life, eating rice and meat soup.

The news of the successful completion of the projects will eventually find way into the south Korean people. Great hope and encouragement will be given to them as south Korea, once breadbasket of Korea, is now a chronic food-short area heavily dependent on imports.

In addition to such contribution to the cause of national unification, the successful achievement of the programs in a matter of a few years will come as a spectacular demonstration of the power of Korea of Chollima and will add lustre to her honor and prestige as the country of Juche.

These projects are political tasks to be performed in the effort to carry the cause of Juche to a creditable completion.

Conditions Available for Success

Full conditions and possibilities are now available for a successful implementation of the projects.

- –The independent national economy
- –A powerful socialist industry
- –A big contingent of technicians
- –A large number of commanding personnel well-trained and experienced in reclamation projects
- –A highly-motivated heroic people boundlessly loyal to the Party and the leader

Praiseworthy is the feat of Li Chol Ju, section chief of the Academy of Agricultural Science in scientific research which contributed to increased agricultural production.

His research was conducted at a site of tideland reclamation in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Party Congress on reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland.

At the presidential suggestion, thanks were extended to him in the name of the Plenary Meeting. The honors were shared by the Sukchon County Party Committee.

Reclamation of 300,000 Hectares by 1988

The year 1988 is the target year for completing the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, for which all the available forces must be mobilized.

Full preparations should be made on a priority basis in a planned way. Annual targets should be clearly specified and assignments should be rationally defined. Large-scale projects should be the responsibility of specialized reclamation enterprises, while a mass movement should press ahead with medium- and small-scale reclamation projects.

Young and middle-aged people should be charged with reclaiming tideland areas. Loading and unloading operations must be mechanized, stone production increased, pre-fab parts plants set up and mechanic and maintenance centers improved and new railways laid to transport needed materials.

Crops must immediately planted on reclaimed lands. To that end, irrigation and drainage systems must be constructed along with standard sizes of plots set up.

Cultivation of 200,000 More Hectares through Mass Movement

It is possible to bring 200,000 more hectares of land under cultivation only through a mass movement as it is an undertaking of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire population.

Organs and enterprises in all domains of the national economy should undertake one project each as they assist agriculture every year and vigorously wage a battle for obtaining more land. Big projects should be conducted tirelessly all the year round by organizing land construction offices.

In our country there are still be unused lands to be brought under cultivation: hillocks, hilly lands and tideland.

Land rezoning must be done well; it is important to set up irrigation systems and supply sufficient manpower and tractors and other farm implements so that farming can be started immediately on the newly upturned land.

Nampo Lockgate to Be Built by 1985

A key task is to complete the work on the construction of the Nampo Lockgate by 1985.

This unprecedentedly difficult and large-scale construction project requires the building of an embankment spanning eight kilometers across the sea scores of meters deep. Constructors have to combat rough tidal water in order to build several waterways for the passage of big and small ships. On the dike there must be laid a motor way and a railway.

Full preparations must be laid for a successful completion of the lockgate.

- –Priority construction of a railroad and roads
- –Priority construction of plants for the production of mixed materials and pre-fab parts
- –Sufficient supply of industrial and drinking water needed for the lockgate construction
- –Completion of the work on the construction of the pier building project before the rainy season next year
- –Creation of a specialized construction enterprise
- –Introduction of updated building methods and mechanization

This photo shows an intensive campaign to obtain new arable land, now afoot throughout the DPRK.

Dikes should be reinforced to withstand the rising water levels of the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers caused by the construction of the lockgate. A thorough drainage must be conducted of the water soaking through paddy and non-paddy fields and standing water to prevent damage to crops.

Multipurpose Taechon Power Station

The projected Taechon Power Station is a model of a new method of exploiting hydraulic resources.

It is vital to make full preparations: transportation of building materials and a huge amount of other equipment and the availability of skilled manpower:

- –A proper order of priority for construction targets
- –A planned way of construction
- –Use of sophisticated and high-performance equipment and machines
- –High-speed transport in a diversified way and a high-speed construction
- –Rational use of cement and other construction materials
- –Realistic methods of construction

With technical preparation and full supply of materials, it is indispensable to manufacture large-size generating equipment in a responsible way.

Good Economic Organizational Work Important Factor

Economic guidance personnel must show scrupulous and skillful leadership, a precondition for a successful conclusion of the four projects.

General plans of land construction for the tideland reclamation area and the areas of the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Station should be worked out quickly on the principle of properly developing and exploiting the West Coastal areas and land resources in a comprehensive way.

One principle should be a rational distribution of productive forces and populated areas. Yearly plans should be mapped out and once the projects are launched, they must vigorously be expedited in order.

Precedence should go to working out specific designs and blueprints for the four projects to conducting geological surveys. Research and designing institutes should be well organized to be in charge of solving any problem arising in the reclamation of tideland and the construction of hydraulic structures.

All domains of the national economy should preferentially supply cement, rolled steel and other materials and equipment and skilled manpower needed for the four projects. They must complete in time the assigned projects in order to lay no hindrance in the way of the overall projects. Training of technicians should be improved.

Supplies must be effective and quick for the builders of the projects.

Full Support for New Peace Overture to Taipei

Rodong Sinmun dated Oct. 5 expressed full support for a recent Chinese peace overture to Taipei. Its editorial article, "Realistic Proposal Reflecting Unanimous Desire of Chinese People," reads in full:

Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, in a recent interview with Xinhua, elaborated on a nine-point policy on achieving the peaceful reunification of the country through the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

Stipulated in this policy are ways for peaceful reunification such as talks between the Communist Party of China and Kuomintang of China on a reciprocal basis for national reunification, their cooperation for the third time, visits by relatives, exchange of mails and academic, cultural and sports exchanges of the people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and the problem of firmly guaranteeing the interests of the Taiwan authorities and personages of all strata after reunification.

This fully takes into account the present situation of the mainland of China and Taiwan. It is a most justifiable policy reflecting the desire and basic interests of the entire Chinese people longing for the peaceful reunification of the country. This proposal now enjoys support and welcome from broad strata of the Chinese people.

The Korean people fully support the nine-point policy.

The return of Taiwan to the motherland for the peaceful reunification of the whole country is the unanimous desire of the Chinese people.

The artificial division of the country for over 30 years has spelled enormous misfortunes and sufferings to the Chinese people.

The Communist Party, Government and people of China have made strenuous efforts for the realisation of peaceful reunification, resolutely rejecting the scheme to perpetuate the division of the country.

On January 1, 1979, in particular, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China issued a "Message to the Compatriots in Taiwan" and put forward a policy for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The new nine-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the country once again makes clear the stand of the Communist Party and Government of China to bring an end to division as early as possible and realise the cherished desire of the Chinese people for reunification.

This clearly indicates that to reunify the country peacefully is not a temporary measure but the unshakable policy of the Party and Government of China.

The Taiwan authorities should accept the principled and just reunification policy of the Communist Party and Government of China. Anything against it means going against the trend of the times and the will and desire of the entire Chinese people.

Now the international position of the People's Republic of China is rising day by day. In the international arena, its Government is recognized as the only legitimate government of the Chinese people and the Chinese people's cause of the country's reunification enjoys international support and encouragement.

This bespeaks that the peaceful reunification of China is a mature demand of the times which brooks no further delay.

The peaceful reunification of China accords with the basic interests of the entire Chinese people as well as with the desire of the world people who cherish peace in Asia and the world.

Our Party, Government and people will as ever fully support and encourage the just struggle of the Party, Government and people of China to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole of China.

We firmly believe that the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China will certainly accomplish the historic cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Political Work Decisive Element

Improved organizational and political Party work forms a decisive guarantee for a success in the nature-remaking projects.

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